Calendar No. 1033

99TH CONGRESS
2d Session

SENATE

REPORT
99-510

ADJUSTING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK AND OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

OCTOBER 1 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 24), 1986.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. MCCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2351]

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to which was referred the bill (S. 2351), to revise the boundaries of Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest in the State of Washington, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment to the text and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof:

SECTION 1. (a) The boundary of Olympic National Park, Washington, is hereby revised to include within the park—

(1) all submered lands and waters of Lake Ozette, Washington, and the Ozette River, Washington;

(2) all surveyed and unsurveyed islands lying off the coast of the State of Washington in the Pacific Ocean between latitudes 48 degrees 23 minutes North and 47 degrees 38 minutes North;

(3) those lands between mean high tide and the lowest low tide beginning in section 22, Township 24 North, Range 13 West Willamette Meridian, at the common boundary between the Olympic National Park and the Quinault Indian Reservation, to section 18, Township 32 North, Range 15 West Willamette Meridian, at the common boundary between the Olympic National Park and the Makah Indian Reservation, except those lands directly adjacent to and west of the Hoh, Ozette, and Quillayute Indian Reservations: *Provided*, That such lands as are identified in this paragraph shall continue to be open to fishing and to the taking of shellfish in conformity with the laws and regulations of the State of Washington; and

(4) approximately nine thousand six hundred and thirty-eight acres, and to exclude from the park approximately three thousand three hundred and fifty-two acres, as generally depicted on the maps entitled "Boundary Modifications,

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Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park", numbered 149/60,030A, sheets 1 through 9, and dated September 1986, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

(b) The boundary of Olympic National Forest, Washington, is hereby revised to include in the national forest approximately three thousand three hundred and fifty-two acres and to exclude from the national forest approximately nine thousand three hundred and twenty-four acres, as generally depicted on the maps entitled "boundary modifications, Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park", numbered 149/60,030A, sheets 1 through 9, and dated September 1986, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) Section 3 of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-339, Act of July 3, 1984, 98 Stat. 301) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (2) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsection:

"(2) Certain lands in the Olympic National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately forty-four thousand four hundred and seventy-four acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Buckhorn Wilderness—Revised', numbered 98-339-3(2), sheets 1 and 2, and dated September 1986, and which shall be known as the Buckhorn Wilderness;";

(2) by striking subsection (13) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsection:

"(13) certain lands in the Olympic National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately thirteen thousand and fifteen acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Mount Skokomish Wilderness- Revised' numbered 98-339-3(13) and dated Setember 1986, and which shall be known as the 'Mount Skokomish Wilderness—Revised,' dated September 1986, and which shall be known as the Mount Skokomish Wilderness;"; and

(3) by striking subsection (19) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsection:

"(19) certain lands in the Olympic National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately sixteen thousand six hundred and eighty-two acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'The Brothers Wilderness—Revised', numbered 98-339-3(19) and dated September 1986, and which shall be known as the 'Brothers Wilderness',";

SEC. 2. (a) Federal lands, waters, and interests therein formerly within the boundary of Olympic National Forest which are included within the boundary of Olympic National Park pursuant to section 1 of this Act are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for administration as part of the park, and shall be subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the park: *Provided further,* That within section 15, Township 15 North, Range 9 West Willamette Meridian, and within an area extending not more than one mile north of such section, nothing herein shall be construed to limit or otherwise modify the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to design and construct a forest logging road east of the park boundary: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary of Agriculture shall construct the road as close as practically possible to the park boundary but not more than five hundred feet east of the divide. Following construction, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to redescribe and relocate the boundary of the park along the eastern clearing limits of the road.

(b) Federal lands, waters, and interests therein formerly within the boundary of Olympic National Park which are excluded therefrom pursuant to section 1 of this Act are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture for administration as part of Olympic National Forest, and shall be subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the National Forest System: *Provided,* That any lands deleted from the park and included within the Buckhorn Wilderness, Mount Skokomish Wilderness, or The Brothers Wilderness pursuant to this Act shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-339, Act of July 3, 1984, 98 Stat. 301).

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, bequest or otherwise any non-Federal lands, waters, and interests therein included within the boundary of Olympic National Park pursuant to section 1 of this Act: *Provided,* That any lands, waters, or interests therein owned by the State of Washington or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation or exchange.

(b) For the purpose of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 903, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 4601-9), the boundary of the Olympic National Forest, as modified pursuant to section 1 of this Act, shall be treated as if it was the boundary of that national forest on January 1, 1965.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, except that the total amounts authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of acquisition of lands, waters, and interests therein pursuant to this Act shall not exceed $1,000,000.

PURPOSE OF THE MEASURE

S. 2351, as reported, would revise the boundaries of the olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park to improve the management of the Forest and Park while protecting important scenic, wildlife and recreation lands and adjust the boundaries of wilderness areas in the National Forest System in the State of Washington.

BACKGROUND AND NEED

Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest share many common boundaries. A high degree of cooperation has existed between the Forest Service and the National Park Service on a variety of programs. However, some of the existing boundaries that separate the park and the forest have created problems for both agencies in fulfilling their respective missions. These are found in selected areas where existing boundaries do not follow natural topographic features and hydrographic divides. Established earlier in the century, many of the boundaries are drawn on township and section lines which do not always meet logical resource management needs or serve the best interests of the public. Existing straight line boundaries do not protect complete watersheds. The upper portions of some park watersheds lie outside park boundaries thus allowing land uses that could affect recreation and scenic resources downstream. In the Rugged Ridge area, the existing park boundary effectively blocks access to portions of the forest since logging roads cannot be built through the park.

In 1985 the staff of the Olympic National Park and the Olympic National Forest completed a study to determine whether there were areas where minor boundary changes could facilitate management objectives while serving the public interest. As a result, the park superintendent and the forest supervisor proposed the revisions embodied in S. 2351, as introduced. The bill reported by the Committee is different in a number of respects.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

S. 2351 was introduced by Senator Evans and Senator Gorton on April 22, 1986. The Subcommittee on Public Lands, Reserved Water and Resource Conservation held a hearing on the bill on June 20, 1986.

At a business meeting on September 25, 1986, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources ordered S. 2351, as amended, favorably reported.

Committee Recommendations and Tabulation of Votes

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, in open business session on September 25, 1986, by unanimous voice vote of a quorum present recommends that the Senate pass S. 2351, if amended, as described herein.

Committee Amendment

The Committee reported bill serves to make a series of boundary modifications in Olympic National Park in the State of Washington. These modifications are an evolution that began with studies conducted by the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service.

Existing straight line boundaries do not protect complete watersheds. The upper portions of some park watersheds lie outside park boundaries thus allowing land uses that could affect recreation and scenic resources downstream. Also, timber cutting and development could occur in the upper portions of some watersheds affecting the visual integrity within drainages.

In 1976, Congress enacted legislation which redefined selected boundaries of the park including one boundary between the park and forest and a major boundary between the park and lands administered by the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources. That legislation has resulted in more efficient land management for all agencies involved. Boundaries which can easily be identified on the ground utilizing natural features were established. Resource management was aided by establishing boundaries that correlate to natural systems.

As a result of the positive effects of the earlier exchange and recognizing a need to solve specific problems caused by the boundaries between the park and forest and to improve the integrity of the park, it is proposed to make a series of minor modifications in the boundary of the park and forest.

This legislation serves to modify the boundaries of both the park and the forest. Furthermore the bill also makes changes in three (3) wilderness areas established on National Forest lands pursuant to the Washington Wilderness Act. The proposed changes in the park and forest along the east side of the Olympic Peninsula were actually considered during deliberation on the Washington Wilderness Act. They were not adopted at that time in order to keep the focus of that legislation on the establishment of wilderness on the national forests and forest management and not complicate the issues with the introduction of other agency concerns. At that time it was decided to pursue the park—forest boundary changes as separate legislation. This bill serves to fulfill that intent. One affect of acting at this time however, is that it is necessary to modify some of the boundaries of the wilderness areas. Those lands transferred from forest wilderness to the park would not be designed wilderness at this time. While no longer wilderness the National Park Service should review their current wilderness recommendation pending before the Congress to determine what changes are appropriate in that recommendation as a result of this legislation. The modification of the forest wilderness boundaries does not affect timber management in the northwest since the changes are be-

tween wilderness and park management, both of which prohibit timber management. Thus, the carefully developed compromises and decisions made in that legislation are not altered.

The following is a brief summary of the major areas involved in this legislation, as reported.

STORM KING/BALDY

Located above the waters of Lake Crescent, the Barnes Creek watershed is currently split between the forest and park. Located between 1,500 and 4,500 feet in elevation, this area is characterized by rock outcrops, steep cliffs, and forested valley floors. The existing boundary is located along section lines. The Storm King portion of the area includes the upper portion of the Barnes Creek watershed. This drainage which is the largest tributary to Lake Crescent supports major spawning areas for Lake Crescent trout populations. Mount Storm King is a popular destination for hikers on a trail system that originates at park facilities at Barnes Point.

FREEMAN CREEK

The Committee modified the Storm King/Baldy addition to the park to the east with the addition of the Freeman Creek watershed to the park. A tributary of the Elwha River the addition of the north half of this watershed to the park makes a logical boundary modification to keep the park boundary on watershed lines. The south half of the watershed is within the park, while the north half is within the forest. This is the same situation as the Storm King/Baldy addition, though on a much smaller scale. Thus, with this addition the entire watershed of this river would be within the park. As part of the Elwha system it is also important for fishery. The NPS is involved in a major program to reintroduce salmon and steelhead to the Elwha System. The protection of water quality and habitat are important to this goal. The addition of this area would provide for a better management boundary based upon watersheds rather than section lines.

RUGGED RIDGE/PINE MOUNTAIN

Located on the divide between the Bogachiel and Soleduck River drainages, this is one of the more isolated areas of the park and forest on the peninsula. Located between 2,000 and 3,400 in elevation feet, the Bogachiel is one of the major west facing drainages in the heart of the rain forest. The upper Soleduck watershed is divided into two major management units. The south fork of the Soleduck (within the forest) is a prime forest management area while to the east the upper reaches of the mainstream of the Soleduck drainage are part of the park and contain numerous recreation facilities, including a lodge, campground, and trailheads. The Pine Mountain portion of the area is documented habitat for spotted owls and includes lands that are important for park elk populations as well.

Most of the existing boudary between the park and forest on the Bogachiel and Soleduck divide is currently on the watershed line. The modification of the boundary as included in the committee bill

would continue and complete this concept and provide for uniform boundaries.

The Pine Mountain transfer from the forest to the park will protect from all future development the scenic backdrop to the upper reaches of the Bogachiel watershed in the heart of the park. Watershed and wilderness values of the upper reaches of the Bogachiel will now all be included within the park.

QUINAULT

Located in the southern portion of the peninsula, the Quinault drainage has been a critical resource area for both the park and forest. The Quinault is one of the major west facing drainages in the rain forest. Important for wilderness values and recreation, the area is also of great value for timber management.

The boundary modification in the committee bill is located between 800 and 2,400 feet in elevation northwest of the lake. Lands on the forest side of the divide drain into the lower reaches of the watershed below Lake Quinault. To the east, the upper reaches of slopes on the park side of the divide drain into rivèrs that enter the lake and the Quinault River above the lake. The existing boundary, located on section lines, includes an existing logging road within the park. The existing boundary cuts across the watershed divide. With this change the management units of the park and forest are facilitated, improving management efficiency.

MADISON CREEK

Madison Creek is a tributary of the Elwha River. The headwaters of Madison Creek, and the mounth of the river are currently in the park. The middle section of the watershed lies within the forest. Thus, with this park addition the entire watershed of this river would be within the park. Scenically beautiful with rugged cliffs, as part of the Elwha system it is also important for fishery. The National Park Service is involved in a major program to reintroduce salmon and steelhead to the Elwha System. The protection of water quality and habitat are important to this goal.

FINLEY CREEK

Finley Creek is a tributary of the Quinault River. Most of the Finley Creek drainage, except for the headwaters, is currently in the park. Thus, with this transfer from the forest, the entire watershed of a major tributary of Finley Creek would be within the park. This serves to protect the watershed values of this river system but also protects the scenic backdrop of the Quinault Valley within the park.

While important for park values, a portion of this addition, within Township 24 North, Range 9 West, Section 15 and the area within one mile North of section 15, remains of critical importance to the Forest Service in their forest management program. Road access along the hydrographic divide is essential in order to provide reasonable access to adjacent forest lands. If this area were added to the park without providing for continued access for the Forest Service, topographic features would effectively isolate existing

forest lands. The Committee amendment provides a mechanism to establish a boundary and not, as a result of that boundary, preclude the road.

OZETTE LAKE AND RIVER

The western shore of Lake Ozette and the Ozette River was added to the park in 1953. In 1976, legislation expanding Olympic added the eastern shore to the park, but did not add the lake. The legislation added the privately owned shorelands, uplands and islands within the lake to the park, but not the lake itself. Lake Ozette and River were left as an enclave totally surrounded by the park, but were not included within.

The Lake is a biologically rich resource that contrasts with other lakes in the park in many ways. Lake Ozette is a shallow body of water that fluctuates dramatically each year, with a rise up to 10 feet in the winter months. Grass beds are found in the shallows which contribute to the biological productivity of the lake. The marshes and lush vegetation surrounding the lake leach tanic material giving lake water a slight bronze color.

With the adoption of the Committee bill the lake and river would be added to the park, thus all privately and publicly owned waters and submerged lands would be within the park boundaries.

SKOKOMISH

Located in the southeast corner of the park on the Olympic Peninsula, the current park boundary is drawn on section lines, not topographic features. The peaks in the area are rugged features with scattered lakes providing great opportunity for wilderness recreation. The Forest Service side of the current boundary is currently designed wilderness pursuant to the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the Washington Wilderness Act. Under the committee recommendation the forest, park and forest wilderness boundaries would all be modified along hydrographic features. The lands transferred to the forest would be added to the Mt. Skokomish wilderness. The lands transferred from the forest wilderness to the park would be removed from wilderness and designed as part of the park.

THE BROTHERS

The existing park boundary going north from the Brothers to the Duckabush River is modified in the committee recommendation to redraw the boundary on natural features. A minor change, this should facilitate public access and use of this area by providing a more locatable boundary. The Forest Service side of the current boundary is currently designed wilderness pursuant to the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the Washington Wilderness Act. Under the Committee recommendation the forest, park and forest wilderness boundaries would all be modified along hydrographic features. The lands transferred to the park would be deleted from the The Brothers Wilderness and designed as part of the park.

ROYAL BASIN/BUCKHORN

The Committee recommendation would include the entire Royal Basin within the park. A scenic and rugged area with sharp jagged peaks, Royal Basin is a popular backcountry hiking destination. Located along section lines, the current park-forest boundary provides management problems and confusion for park visitors. Visitors traveling up into the basin travel through the park, then into the forest and finally back into the park.

Continuing the topographic boundary to the north towards the Greywolf River, a series of minor additions and deletions to the park and forest would be made. The changes end near the Greywolf River where the new boundary, a true north-south line runs from the ridge top to the intersection of a tributary of the Greywolf with the Greywolf (left bank) continuing north until it intersects with the existing boundary.

The Forest Service side of the current boundary is currently designed wilderness pursuant to the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the Washington Wilderness Act. Under the committee recommendation the forest, park and forest wilderness boundaries would all be modified along hydrographic features. The lands transferred to the forest would be added to the Buckhorn Wilderness. The lands transferred from the forest wilderness to the park would be removed from wilderness and designed as part of the park.

SOLEDUCK/LAKE CRESCENT ADDITIONS

The Committee recommendation includes the addition of some private land in the Soleduck Valley and above Lake Crescent to the park. The existing park boundary in the vicinity of Lake Crescent does not include the immediate viewshed, watershed, and all of the lands needed for the protection and management of the lake environment. The addition of the lands east of Lake Crescent to the park will have the effect of protecting the watershed and viewshed of the lake environment. Water quality will be enhanced through less opportunity for adverse imapcts in a critical zone by the lake.

Along the eastern end of the lake current boundary comes within a few feet of the lake shore located directly adjacent to the park's east beach swimming area, the addition of this tract will facilitate public use and enjoyment of the park.

The second area of private land added to the park is located just to the west of Lake Crescent. The Soleduck Road leaves Highway 101 and travles some 12 miles into the park terminated at the Sol Duc Hot Springs Resort, the Soleduck Campground, and a trailhead for some of the most popular backcountry hiking in the park (Seven Lakes Basin and High Divide). Along the first 4 miles of the Soleduck Road, the existing park boundary comes within 20 feet of the road surface. The reconstruction of this road which will be accomplished in 1987 would eliminate the very narrow buffer in some areas. These lands added to the park along the Soleduct road would facilitate park interpretation planned for the road environment as traffic turnouts for interpretive exhibits, walks, and viewpoints are planned along the road.

It is noted that the acquisition of the property owned by Merrill and Ring Corporation is critical and should be completed at the earliest possible date.

Cost and Bugetary Considerations

The following estimates of the cost of this measure has been provided by the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. Congress,
Congressional Budget Office,
Washington, DC, September 29, 1986.

Hon. James A. McClure,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and tural Resources, U.S. Senate, Dirken Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed S.2351, a bill to revise the boundaries of Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest in the State of Washington, and for other purposes, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, September 25, 1986. Enactment of this bill would increase federal costs by about $1 million in fiscal year 1987, assuming appropriation of the full amount authorized.

S. 2351 would provide for an exchange of land (and jurisdiction) between the Olympic National Park, which is administered by the Department of the Interior, and the Olympic National Forest, which is administered by the Department of Agriculture. The bill would revise the boundaries of both areas and authorize the acquisition of additional acreage for the park. Appropriations of up to $1 million would be authorized for the acquisition of private lands valued at that amount.

Enactment of this bill would affect the budgets of state of local governments.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

Edward Gramlich
(for Rudolph G. Penner, Director).

Regulatory Impact Evaluation

In compliance with paragrah 11(b) of the Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee makes the following evaluation of the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out S. 2351. The bill is not a regulatory measure in the sense of imposing Government-established standards or significant economic responsibilities on private individuals and businesses.

No personal information would be collected in administering the program. Therefore, there would be no impact on personal privacy.

Little, if any, additional paperwork would result from the enactment of 2351, as reported.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

On May 12, 1986, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources requested legislative reports from the Departments of Interior, Agriculture and the Office of Management and Budget setting forth executive views on S. 2351. The report from the Department of the Interior had not been received at the time the report on S. 2351 was filed. When the report become available, the chairman will request that they be printed in the Congressional Record for the advice of the Senate.

The pertinent legislative report received by the Committee from the Department of Agriculture setting forth executive agency recommendations relating to S. 2351 are set forth below:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, DC, August 11, 1986.

Hon. JAMES A. MCCLURE,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you requested, here is our report on S. 2351, a bill "To revise the boundaries of Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest in the State of Washington, and for other purposes."

The Department of Agriculture recommends that S. 2351 be enacted.

S. 2351 would revise the boundaries of the Olympic National Park and the Olympic National Forest to transfer parcels of lands, waters, and interests therein between these units of the National Park System and National Forest System.

Approximately 2,217 acres would be added to the National Park, of which 1,954 acres and National Forest lands and 263 acres are private lands. The National Forest lands, waters, and interests therein would be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and become a part of the National Park, subject to the laws and regulations applicable to it. Approximately 1,236 acres would be added to the National Forest, all of which are now a part of the National Park. Jurisdiction over these lands, waters, and interests therein would be transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture, and the lands would be subject to the laws and regulations applicable to the National Forest System. The lands transferred between the Departments would be subject to valid existing rights. The location of the boundary modifications and lands to be transferred would be depicted on maps cited in the bill and entitled "Boundary Modifications, Olympic National Park" dated April 1986. These maps would be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service and USDA Forest Service.

The bill would also authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the private lands that would be included within the National Park by the legislation. The boundary of the Olympic National Forest, as would be modified by the bill, would be considered the boundary as of January 1, 1965, for purposes of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 regarding acquisi-

tion of lands. An appropriation authorization of such sums as may be needed would be provided by the legislation.

The purpose of the legislation is to improve the management of the National Park and National Forest, to permit cost savings, and to protect important scenic, wildlife, and recreation values. The transfer of the lands is desirable because it would remove impediments to management caused by the present location of the boundaries on rectangular survey lines. These straight-line boundaries do not meet resource management needs or serve the best interests of the public. Location of key portions of the boundaries on topographic features and hydrographic (watershed) divides, as would be provided for by the bill, is desirable. By following such natural features to the extent possible, the purposes of the Park can be better met. Road access to certain portions of the Forest, now effectively blocked by the Park, would be gained and multiple-use management of the National Forest lands could be implemented.

The bill is based upon a proposal jointly developed by the Forest Service and Park Service. Extensive consultation with the public and interest groups was conducted by the agencies. An environmental assessment was prepared for the transfer of lands and made available for public review in January 1986. Analysis of the comments received on that assessment indicated that none were substantive enough to warrant revision or delay in recommending the proposal. A decision notice and finding of no significant impact was published on February 26, 1986. The legislation is identical to the agencies' proposal. A copy of the environmental assessment is enclosed.* Maps showing location of the lands to be transferred are included.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

PETER C. MYERS,
Acting Secretary.

Enclosure.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill S. 2351, as ordered reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

PUBLIC LAW 98-339—JULY 3, 1984, 98 STAT. 299

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be referred to as the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984".

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds that—

*Retained in Committee files.

(1) many areas of undeveloped National Forest System lands in the State of Washington possess outstanding natural characteristics which give them high values as wilderness and will, if properly preserved, contribute as an enduring resource of wilderness for the benefit of the American people;

* * * * * * *

SEC. 3. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 890, 16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) the following lands in the State of Washington are hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) certain lands in the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately forty-nine thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Boulder River Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1984, and which shall be known as the Boulder River Wilderness;

[(2) certain lands in the Olympic National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately forty-five thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Buckhorn Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1984, and which shall be known as the Buckhorn Wilderness;]

(2) certain lands in the Olympic National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately forty four thousand four hundred and seventy-four acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Buckhorn Wilderness—Revised" numbered 98-339-3(2), sheets 1 and 2, and dated September 1986, and which shall be known as the Buckhorn Wilderness;

* * * * * * *

(12) certain lands in the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately one hundred seventeen thousand nine hundred acres as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Baker Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1984, and which shall be known as the Mount Baker Wilderness;

[(13) certain lands in the Olympic National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately fifteen thousand six hundred and eighty-six acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Skokomish Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1984, and which shall be known as the Mount Skokomish Wilderness;]

(13) certain lands in the Olympic National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately thirteen thousand and fifteen acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Skokomish Wilderness—Revised", numbered 98-339-3(13) and dated September 1986, and which shall be known as the "Mount Skokomish Wildreness—Revised", dated September 1986, and which shall be known as the Mount Skokomish Wilderness;

* * * * * * *

(18) certain lands in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately fifteen thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, as generally depicted on a

map entitled "Tatoosh Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1984, and which shall be known as the Tatoosh Wilderness;

[(19) certain lands in the Olympic National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately seventeen thousand two hundred and thirty-nine acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "The Brothers Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1984, and which shall be known as The Brothers Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1984, and which shall be known as The Brothers Wilderness;]

(19) certain lands in the Olympic National Forest Washington, which comprise approximately sixteen thousand six hundred and eighty-two acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "The Brothers Wilderness—Revised", numbered 98-339-3(19) and dated September 1986, and which shall be known as the "Brothers Wilderness;"

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